

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1791.

LONDON, November 30.

BRABANT AND FLANDERS.

The affairs of the Provinces have now drawn to a crisis—The following are the latest particulars that have arrived, and as an article of importance, deserve attention.—The proceedings in the congress on the 21st inst. were communicated to Mr. Pitt last night.

On the 18th instant, an express arrived at the Hague with dispatches for Abbe Van Leempeel, envoy for the Belgic congress to the States general, informing him that four members of congress, M. Petitjean, the chevalier de Bouffes, count Baillet, and M. de Graaf, were on their way to the Hague, to assist him in treating with the ministers of the three allied powers.

On the 19th these four gentlemen, accompanied by Abbe Van Leempeel, had a conference at the house of the Pensionary Van Spiegel, with the English and Prussian ministers. On the 20th they met a second time at the same place, and set out the same day for Brussels.

At these meetings they laboured to procure a delay or respite from the 21st of November, the period fixed by the emperor's manifesto for the submission of the Netherlands, to the 6th of December. But they failed in the attempt, the ministers of the allied courts inflexibly refusing to bend themselves to a request which they said appeared to them unreasonable, and little suited to the dignity of their respective sovereigns, or of his imperial majesty.

Previous to the departure of the four members from Brussels, a schism had taken place in the congress, and parties had run exceedingly high, and the two first orders of the states of Brabant, the clergy and nobles, had passed resolutions which were to form the basis of an agreement with the emperor.

On the 13th, when it was debated in congress, whether a negotiation should be opened with the emperor's ministers on the ground of the terms offered in his manifesto, it is said, that Mess. Van Eupen and Vandernoot, successively rose, and each took a solemn oath never to consent to treat with the emperor, upon any terms which should imply that he was, or ever should be, recognized sovereign of the Netherlands.

They endeavoured to gain over the other members to their opinion, but without success; for the members for the provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Tournais, and for the cities of Tournay and Antwerp, declared that they had received instructions from their respective constituents, to consent to an accommodation with the emperor, and to treat with him upon the ground of his being recognized their lawful sovereign.

To remove these differences of opinion, it was proposed, that in a meeting of the congress, which was held at Brussels, on the 21st instant, the day limited by the emperor's manifesto, that the emperor should never be acknowledged, as the sovereign of these states, but that to prevent, if possible, the further effusion of human blood, his third son the arch-duke Charles, should be elected to the sovereignty.

This proposal was debated for some time, and at ten o'clock at night it was unanimously resolved in the congress, that the arch-duke Charles be elected to the sovereignty, under the titles of marquis, count, and duc de Belgic, under such regulations as may be determined on, bound to reside in the country of the states, to govern them by their ancient laws, and agreeable to the articles of their constitution; and to preserve to all and each of the states, their respective rights, immunities, and privileges. The succession to be hereditary in his family, never to revert to any branch of the house of Austria, possessing the sovereignty of any other country.

Whether the emperor will agree to the proposal, will be known in a few days.—At any rate, a fairer ground of reconciliation seems to have presented itself than was first expected.

ADDRESS

Presented to the national assembly by the Jews residing at Paris. [Translated from the French.]

My Lords,

THE Jews residing at Paris, penetrated with admiration and respect at beholding the multiplied acts of justice which proceed from the national assembly, are emboldened to flatter themselves that their fate would not escape your foresight, and that they also should finally feel the happy effects of your wisdom; and they take the liberty to come and deposit in the midst of this august assembly, the anticipated homage of their gratitude, and the solemn testimony of their patriotic devotedness.

Abased until now in the opinion of the world, distressed on all sides, persecuted on account of our name, with which they seemed to reproach us; outcasts from society, and sharing none of its advantages, although

the common taxes have been levied on us; such has been our destiny in this empire, and such is that of all our brethren in almost all the countries in the universe, over which they are dispersed. That terrible and incessant persecution to which we have been given up, has never made us forget that submission was the chief of our duties. We have borne all without a murmur, we have groaned without complaining, and the kingdom has never been disturbed by our cries for redress; and this long resignation on our part, is, perhaps, my lords, the most authentic proof that we are at length deserving of a better fate.

Without doubt, and we delight in the thought, your justice did not require to be solicited, nor anticipated by our wishes. In restoring to man his primitive dignity, in re-establishing him in the enjoyment of his rights, you did not mean to make any distinction between one man and another; this title belongs to us as well as to the other members of society, and the rights which are derived from thence, should belong to us equally.

This is the consequence, my lords, so cheering to us, which results from the fundamental principles which you have just established. Thus are we certain from henceforward to have a new existence, and different from that to which we have until now been doomed. In this empire, which is in our native country, the title of man secures us that of citizen, and the title of citizen will give us all the rights of the city, and all the civil faculties which we see are enjoyed round about us, by the members of that society of which we form a part.

But in order to prevent any equivocal construction being put on it, and that the long oppression to which we have been victims may serve as a pretext, (in the eyes of some individuals) to oppress us still, and that the people, (the course of whose ideas it is often difficult to change) may, by the confidence they have in your decrees, relinquish at once the habit which they had contracted, of regarding us, as we may say, like strangers to the French nation, and unworthy to have any other existence, we are come, my lords, to intreat you to make a particular mention of the Jewish nation in your decrees, and also to render sacred our title and our right as citizens.

That submission to the laws, of which we have given so invariable an example, our ardent love for the monarch, the pacific character of our nation, the solemn oath which we have taken to sacrifice always our lives and fortunes for the public good, all assure us that our prayers will not be in vain, and that our desires will be heard with attention.

We have a religion different from that established in France—we are attached to that religion—but that same attachment speaks in our favour. It is our bond this day; it is a security that we shall be faithful to our oath; for an attachment to a worship, whatever it be, has far more salutary effects than indifference. Our religion shall be our guide in all the actions of our life; it will be as a curb in the midst of passions which might lead us astray—and if in our hands religion is not the cause of discord and dissention to society, it will still be more profitable for that society to leave us in possession of our religion, than to see us indifferent in observing its ceremonies.

But the past ought to be an earnest of the future—we never have, nor do we disturb society in the least by the peaceable exercise of our religion. We shall be from henceforward, what we have always been, and what we still are.

One sole object rules and animates all our souls, the good of our country, and a desire of dedicating to it all our strength. In that respect, we will not yield to any inhabitant of France; we will dispute the palm with all the citizens for zeal, courage and patriotism. We so much desire to render ourselves worthy of that title, with which we are to be invested, and we are so well convinced of the necessity which all the inhabitants of a great empire are under of submitting themselves to an uniform system of police and jurisprudence; that we ask to submit ourselves in common with other Frenchmen to the same jurisprudence, the same police, and the same tribunals, that we, therefore, in consideration of the public good, and our own advantage, always subservient to the general interest, do, in consequence, renounce the privilege which had been granted us of having particular rulers chosen from among us, and approved of by the government.

Deign, my lords, to accept this formal renunciation, which we resign unto your hands.

Deign to remember the oath which we have taken to sacrifice, in every instance, our lives and fortunes for the glory of the nation and of the king.

Deign, lastly, to interest yourselves in our fate, and explain solemnly what it ought to be, and rescue us, for ever, from the persecution to which we have been too long condemned.

Such, my lords, are the objects we have to set before the eyes of the national assembly. Perhaps they required to be treated of more fully, but we thought that a plain statement was sufficient. Your zeal and huma-

nity assure us, that you will weigh our demands and rights with an attention worthy of those duties which you have imposed on yourselves.

To raise us to the rank of citizens, and to give us an état civil, is only an act of justice; nevertheless we wish to consider it as a favour. We will publish it every where with gratitude; our brethren dispersed in the various countries of the universe, shall partake of that gratitude with us. Soon, like us, they will be called to another fate; for it is granted to your wisdom, my lords, to have an influence not only over this empire, but over the surrounding nations, who contemplate and admire you at this instant. What blessings are reserved for those just and humane men, who through all the whole world, shall have preserved the Jews from persecution, and made them citizens!

(Signed, &c.)

BENNINGTON, (Vermont) January 24.

The weather, in the month of December last, was uncommonly severe in the northern parts of America.

It appears, that the mean heat of the month was but 10, 8 degrees. The mean heat of the month of December, at Quebec, is generally about 20 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; at Petersburg, Russia, it is generally about 23 degrees. These are esteemed very severe climates. The cold with us in December last, exceeded the general temperature of the climate in either of those places, 9 degrees. The greatest degree of cold was on the evening of December 19, when the quicksilver fell to 27 degrees below the point marked 0. It is presumed that this was the greatest degree of cold that has been observed for several years past, in any part of the United States.

NEW-YORK, February 5.

On Thursday evening arrived here the ship Maria, captain Robert Sheffield, in twelve days from Charleston, S. C. the Maria, we are informed, met with very severe weather on the coast.

Never (says a correspondent) was any species of atrocious villainy more prevalent in any country than that which is at present practised in the United States of altering and counterfeiting state certificates and other public securities of different denominations. A gang of villains, generally well dressed, are employed in travelling through the country, imposing upon unguarded people; and in many instances to the great detriment, if not total ruin of the honest farmer, or other unsuspecting persons. A mode of counterfeiting is said to be now practised by those infamous wretches, so completely answering their purpose as almost to baffle a possibility of detection. Their secret, however, is, fortunately, discovered, which, it is hoped, will be one great step towards disappointing those pests of society in future. The following may (among numerous other instances) be depended on for a fact:

A farmer in Morris county, (N. J.) had a state certificate of 600 dollars, which two or three persons, unknown to him, made overtures of purchasing. Having, by the farmer's consent, examined the certificate, and made their observations thereon, they took their leave, promising to call again in a few days and talk with the owner further about purchasing it.—They accordingly returned bringing with them a false certificate of the same date, value, &c. and so nicely executed, that in passing it back and forward among them they took an opportunity of making an exchange, and thus imposing upon the unfortunate proprietor a counterfeit security for the true one.

Feb. 11. Reports from Georgia say, that great confusion prevails on the frontiers of that state, owing to discontents arising from the treaty with the Creeks. General Wayne and ——— Matthews, Esquire, it is said, are elected representatives to the next congress, in the room of general Jackson and Mr. Baldwin.

London papers mention, that Mr. Burke for his Philippick on the French national assembly is denominated at Paris, Guy Faux, and on the 5th of November, was burnt in effigy, in the same manner as the effigy of the Pope is served in England.

We also learn from the same papers, that the British parliament had determined again to take up the abolition of the African slave trade; notwithstanding all the clamours from the south-western parts of England, particularly of the Liverpool merchants, whose shameful interest it is, that this infernal trade should be continued to the disgrace of the present century, and the country that permits it.

Accounts from Paris say, that on the 4th of November last, there were sold in that city, of the assignats or funded paper money, 125,000,000 livres, at 5 per cent. above par.

Extract of a letter from London, November 30.

"It is with pleasure I inform you, that the credit and character of the American states is rapidly appreciating in this country; one considerable proof of which is, the speedy appointment of an ambassador to reside in Philadelphia, whose arrival, it is said, will be succeeded by a commercial treaty with Great-Britain; and which, if constituted upon the liberal basis of reciprocal advantage, cannot be otherwise than high-

ly beneficial to both countries. Many of your works of literature are in growing estimation on this side of the Atlantic; and, as refinement advances, we have no small apprehensions of rivals in the fine arts, rising in the western woods. An American production (by P. Freneau) entitled "A law case between Solomon Dath and Frederick Flute," has been lately delivered with great eclat, in the British theatre, owing to that fund of satirical humour with which it abounds, and yet is of such a nature as to please without offending."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, November 25.

"The son of an eminent banker in this city (a Quaker, and who is remarkable for his accumulated fortune, acquired by his integrity and industry, and for those amiable qualities which characterize that description of people to which he belongs as peaceable citizens and useful members of the community) is now an apprentice to a weaver, to learn the mystery of the linen trade, in order to be enabled, by following it, to increase the ample fortune which he will possess, and thereby add to the opulence of the state.—This is an example worthy the imitation of all opulent traders and merchants in this kingdom.

"Here it is but too generally the practice for every man possessed of 500l. property, to make his son a lawyer, a physician, or to have him educated for the church. But what is the consequence? Many young men, who, in trading or manufacturing linens, might have cultivated their own interests, and at the same time essentially advanced the general interest of the nation, being thus forced upon a profession or faculty for which nature never designed them, are doomed to poverty and distress during their lives,—and even oftentimes those who may be favoured by nature with abilities for the professional line, into which they have been so thrown,—yet, wanting the interest of respectable connexions, must languish out a miserable existence, more intolerable than that of the poorest working mechanic, because the latter are more accustomed to hardship, and can live much more moderately, both as to apparel and every article, than the former, who must keep up a genteel appearance, though they suffer the most pinching distress in other respects.

"What gives rise to the great body of opulent traders, manufacturers and mechanics, in the sister kingdom, but this method of bringing up their children to business, and thereby increasing a capital acquired by trade and industry? In England 10,000l. is frequently put in as a capital to begin the business of a merchant, a brewer, a hatter, a grocer, a corn-dealer, &c. In Ireland a trader, on finding himself possessed of this sum, would retire from business, and think his fortune made. To this mistaken policy may, in a great measure, be attributed the slow progress in this kingdom towards improvement in our various trades and manufactures."

CHAMBERSBURG, (Penn.) February 3.

A gentleman just arrived from Kentucky, has favoured us with a Lexington newspaper of the 1st of January, from which we have extracted the following article:

"It was currently reported in town on Friday evening, that the English had taken New-Orleans from the Spaniards; the account is said to have come by a gentleman who has arrived from that place by land, and who says he was present when the English took possession, which account seems to be confirmed by another gentleman who has just arrived from the same place by the way of Philadelphia, who says, on his way down the Mississippi from Orleans, he passed an English 74, 64, and one transport, on their way up the river, and that before he left the mouth of the river he heard a heavy cannonade supposed to be at Orleans."

The gentleman also informs, that on the way through the wilderness, one of their company was killed by the accidental falling of a dead tree—his name was John Hill, and he formerly resided near Catfish, in Washington county.

It was reported in Kentucky, that an expedition against the Indian towns would take place about the first of March next, and preparations were accordingly making—but by what authority, or under whose command, was not certainly known.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

We hear that the amount of the value of the exports of the United States, for thirteen months, agreeable to an estimate made at the office of the secretary of the treasury, is twenty millions and two hundred thousand dollars.

Some recent accounts from France, via Boston state, that the assignats of France, which had been down to eight per cent. discount have risen to par.

Honourable Nicholas Gilman, and Jeremiah Smith, Esquires, are elected members of the second house of representatives of the United States, by the state of New-Hampshire.

Extract of a letter from Indian Whorling, dated January 2, 1791.

"I expect before this comes to hand, the news of last fall's expedition against the Maume Indians, will be in your papers.—Our troops, about 2,000 men, under the command of general Harmar, set off about the beginning of September, and went to the Maume town, which (before burnt) consisted of about 400 houses; the Indians burnt the town before the troops arrived; they dug caves under the houses, and there deposited their corn, having it safely covered over with earth, then, burnt down all the houses. But our troops found it, and effectually destroyed all the corn. An old Frenchman informed our troops, that in the space of 40 years which he lived there, he knew upwards of 3,000 white men burnt in that town.

"By some misconduct, on the retreat of our army, the Indians gained almost a total victory. We lost 87

men in all, and the Indians burnt our wounded, wherever they found them. What loss was of them is not known, but in the river St. Joseph's, they got a severe stroke. Our contractors are buying wheat and flour, preparing for a spring campaign, which I hope may prove more favourable than the former. About the beginning of December, a hunter about 50 miles west of me, was killed by an Indian, so near their camp, that the rest saw the flash of the gun.

"If a campaign does not begin early, our situation here will be very precarious."

Mr. Herichell had, some time since, discovered a shining spot in Saturn's ring, which he considered as an 8th satellite. Upon farther examination, he was satisfied of its being a part of the ring itself; and that not only this spot, but the whole ring, had a rotary motion, of ten hours and some minutes duration.

The following donations have lately been made to Mr. PEAL'S American Museum.

1st. A live Bear, from Georgia. The visage and limbs of this animal is much longer than the Bears of the more northern parts of America—presented by general Gift.

2d. Spar, taken from the roof of Pope's grotto, at Twickenham; a piece of the oak in which Charles the 11d. is said to have hidden himself when pursued. The old oak is now a stump, about nine feet high and four feet thick; it stands among aged oaks at the Inns called the Oaks, in Essex, on the borders of Hertfordshire, about fourteen or fifteen miles from London: and sundry Minerals—By the honourable Vans Murray, Esquire, delegate to congress for Maryland.

3d. A Chicken with four legs and four wings to one body and one head—By colonel Edward Lloyd, Maryland.

4th. Sundry Minerals and Fossils, found in Scotland—By Dr. Davis, Dorchester county, Maryland.

5th. A Star-fish, large and handsome—By Mr. Kalbrinner, Talbot county, Maryland.

6th. A Tartar Bow, made of Buffalo horns—By captain Thomas Tingey.

7th. A Feather Cloak, worn by men of distinction in the island Owhyee, in the South Seas.

A war cap of the Oraheitan.

A Calabash harness and a Lance, from the same place.

An Instrument with which the Chinese make their arithmetical calculations.

A poisoned arrow, from Africa—By Mr. George Meminger, Philadelphia.

8th. A petrified Shell fish, found on a mountain in the county of Down, Ireland, called Slicu Donard, which is supposed to be 1056 yards perpendicular height—By Henry Geddes.

9th. Native Sulphur, thrown up from a Vulcano on the island Keyo (Cape de Verd) very beautiful—By Mr. Thomas Baker.

10th. A case of Insects of Great-Britain—By Mr. James Cox, drawing master and naturalist, Philadelphia.

11th. A large Porcupine skin, in fine preservation—By Mr. Peter Bright.

HARRISBURGH, January 25.

By letters received from Munkingum the 17th instant, we are enabled to present the following intelligence to our readers.—

About six weeks ago, a small party of the most enterprising of the Munkingum people, commenced a settlement at a place called the Big-Bottom, about 24 miles from Marietta by land, and about 40 miles up the Munkingum. They had built a block house, and had begun to make improvements—when on the 2d instant in the dusk of the evening, not having barred the door, the house was surprised by a party of about 40 Indians, consisting chiefly, if not wholly, of the Tawwa, Shawanee and Kekappoo nations. The onset was so impetuous, that the unhappy victims had not time to find a gun, but fell an easy sacrifice to the vindictive and cruel enemy, whose horrid policy would not admit the last of the unfortunate party who were in the house, to the claim of mercy, notwithstanding it was sued for in the most moving manner. One person only of the whole escaped, by being out, who lay concealed about 40 rods from the place, and was witness to the awful scene. The number who perished on this occasion, were in all 14; among whom were one woman and two children. Three prisoners were taken from a small cabin one mile from this place the same evening, whose fate is doubted to be still more unfortunate.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) January 15.

Captain Baas of the brig Fanny, in 39 days from Cadix, informs us that previous to his departure from that place, a treaty of peace had been concluded between the emperor of Morocco and the king of Spain.

On the 24th of September last, in lat. 26, 30, N. long. 59, W. captain Baas spoke with the ship Polly, John Hunt, master, 19 days from Boston, bound to St. Vincent; who, on the 9th of the same month had lost 28 horses and sundry live stock off his deck in a gale of wind, and his vessel lay some time on her beam ends, which obliged him to cut away her mizen-mast and lost one anchor. There were two ladies passengers on board, inhabitants of St. Vincent.

BALTIMORE, February 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to another in Boston, dated December 1, 1790.

"Mr. Elliot, late resident at the court of Sweden from this country, is named ambassador to the United States of America. He is a gentleman of the first family in this country, and is much attached to yours. In this appointment ministry have adopted a principle of regard for the promotion of the intercourse and a liberal trade between the two nations. The American credit is rapidly appreciating in this country—and the

respect for the stars and stripes is increasing throughout all Europe."

Feb. 22. It is said that the court of Great-Britain have refused to deliver up the western posts, or make any compensation for the negroes taken from this country, unless the United States engage to make good all the debts due to their merchants.

ANNAPOLIS, February 24.

The honourable colonel J. Althe, and the honourable Hugh Williamson Esquires, are re-elected representatives to congress for Albemarle division, in North-Carolina.

The following is a copy of the petition of the masters of American vessels in the port of Charleston, South-Carolina, which was lately presented to the honourable house of representatives of the United States, and, on the 11th instant, referred to the select committee of thirteen, on the trade and navigation of the said United States:

To the honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America, in congress assembled.

The petition of the subscribers, masters of American vessels in the port of Charleston, South-Carolina, intended for the carrying trade to Europe, humbly sheweth,

THAT, allured by the encouragement offered by congress in a former session, to the shipping of the United States of America, the owners of the vessels commanded by your petitioners, were induced to engage their capitals in the carrying trade, from the southern states to Europe. In pursuance of this plan, they have greatly multiplied their shipping, by building new vessels, and others have been taken from the West-India and other branches of trade, in which for some years past they have been engaged with very different success; the aggregate constitutes a prodigious navigation, of which we are constrained to add, that the port of Charleston, at the present moment, affords a melancholy proof.

During the last season a very considerable number of American vessels were loaded at this port, but their freights were in general the least acceptable, and at lower rates than were at the same time attained by foreign vessels. This preference could not be attributed to any inferiority of American shipping; but to some circumstances that are incomprehensible to your petitioners, but which they trust the wisdom of congress will ascertain.

In the present instance, your petitioners find themselves in this port, with shipping nearly adequate to the transportation of the whole crop of this country; and they beg leave to observe, that the season not yet being far advanced, many more vessels may reasonably be expected—and more than thirty are actually known to be coming. Thus situated, the majority of your petitioners find themselves destitute of employment; the influx of foreigners having been as great, or greater than ever—and the usual partiality in their favour still existing; many of us foresee the necessity of returning to our respective ports of equipment, or employment, almost as unpromising as remaining in port. But previous to dispersing, we conceive it a duty we owe to our country, as well as to ourselves, to represent our situation to the supreme legislature of the union.

In the fullest confidence that our petition will be favourably received, and its object be thought to merit the consideration of congress; we have subscribed our names, our respective vessels, and their tonnage—and as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Signed by the masters of

24 Ships,
16 Brigs,
1 Schooner, } Tonnage, 3118.

Congress of the United States.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An act declaring the consent of congress, that a new state be formed within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth of Virginia, and admitted into this union, by the name of the STATE OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS the legislature of the commonwealth of Virginia, by an act, entitled, "An act concerning the erection of the district of Kentucky into an independent state," passed the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, have consented, that the district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the said commonwealth, and according to its actual boundaries at the time of passing the act aforesaid, should be formed into a new state: And whereas a convention of delegates, chosen by the people of the said district of Kentucky, have petitioned congress to consent, that, on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the said district should be formed into a new state, and received into the union, by the name of "the State of Kentucky:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the congress doth consent, that the said district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth of Virginia, and according to its actual boundaries on the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall, upon the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, be formed into a new state, separate from, and independent of, the said commonwealth of Virginia.

And be it further enacted and declared, That upon the aforesaid first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the said new state, by the name and style of the State of Kentucky, shall be received and

admitted into this union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, February 4th, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

An act declaring the consent of congress to a certain act of the state of Maryland.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of congress be and is hereby granted and declared to the operation of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, made and passed at a session begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in November last, "entitled, An act to empower the wardens of the port of Baltimore to levy and collect the duty therein mentioned," until the tenth day of January next, and from thence to the end of the then next session of congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved February 9th, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

THE gentlemen who have papers for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the BANK of MARYLAND, are requested to return the same to the subscribers, on or before the 2d day of March, to enable them to publish the names of the stockholders previous to the 7th day of March, when the election of directors will be held at Mr. GRANT's tavern, agreeably to a former publication.

SAMUEL SMITH,
ROBERT GILMORE,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMASWOOD SMITH,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBEY,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
ENGLEHARD YEISER,
OTHO H. WILLIAMS,
JAMES EDWARDS,
JAMES CAREY.

TO BE SOLD,

The seventh day of March next, at Dumfries, in Virginia,

ROCKINGHAM,

WHO was bred by the late general Nelson. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with good security: his age, pedigree and performances will then be made appear to the purchaser. If he is not sold at the time above mentioned, I will at that time farm him out.

LAW. TALIAFERRO.

Orange county, January 28, 1791.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of the fund tax for Charles county, will meet at Port-Tobacco, on Monday the seventh day of March next, and continue to sit twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons interested.

JOHN B. TURNER, Clerk to the commissioners.

February 15, 1791.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting within his enclosures, with either dog or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner without his permission. Any one offending after this notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

JOHN BROOKE, jun.

Calvert county, February 21, 1791.

In virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued at the instance of the state of Maryland, and to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, at BELLE-AIR, in Harford county, on the fourth Tuesday in March next,

A TRACT of LAND the property of **SAMUEL GROOME OSBORN**, situate on the road between Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace in said county, whereon **DANIEL BAYLIS** now lives, containing 101½ acres.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from Benjamin Bradford Norris, Esquire, deceased, a tract of land called **NORRIS CHANCE**, containing 36½ acres, and part of one other tract called **BURR**, containing for the said part 2¼ acres, lying within two miles of BELLE-AIR, and well improved.

The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock the same day, and to be sold for CASH only.

WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff of Harford county.

February 8, 1791.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the commissioners of the fund tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 7th day of March next, and continue to sit for twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons who may think themselves interested.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clerk for the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county.

February 7, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **JOSEPH WILLIAMS**, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate payment. It is expected this NOTICE will be attended to, which will prevent further trouble, and enable the executor to comply with the testators will in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to **THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and Co.** to **JAMES WILLIAMS**, or to the estate of **JAMES TOOTELL**, or **JOSEPH EASTMAN**, late of the city of Annapolis, are once more requested to make IMMEDIATE payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Any kind of continental or state certificates, or old continental paper money, at their highest passing value, will be taken in payment; and cash given for any kind or sum of the above certificates.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 7, 1791.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO man and his wife, that can be well recommended for sobriety and honesty, to live in a small family. For particulars inquire of Mr. **WILLIAM FOXCROFT.**

Annapolis, February 9, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I do intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to establish the bounds of two tracts of land called **HUNTING QUARTER** and **HOWARD'S LUCK**, lying in the said county, after this advertisement has been published as long as the law requires, and agreeable to the act of assembly for marking and bounding of lands in this state.

NICHOLAS DORSEY.

February 2, 1791.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lower-Marlborough, on the 15th of January, a likely mulatto lad, named **PHIL**, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has a very curly look; had on when he went away, a whitish coloured cloth coat, scarlet waistcoat, corduroy breeches, a pair of pale blue yarn stockings, and a tolerable good pair of shoes, tied with strings, and an old white hat. Any person securing said lad in any gaol, so as his master shall get him again, shall receive the above REWARD, and if brought home, all reasonable expences, paid by

JOSEPH DAVID.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

L A W S

O F

MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS

of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.—All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition Prince-George's county court, at their next term, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called **PITCHGRAFT**, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeable to a late act of assembly in this case provided.

PRISCILLA CHEW.

Calvert county, January 31, 1791.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, in the latter end of September last, a negro man who calls himself **JOE**, about five feet eight or ten inches high, and says he is the property of **WALTER MACRAUDER**, of Montgomery county; in a few days after his commitment he broke gaol, and was taken up in Virginia, from whence I have lately brought him to the gaol of this county. His master is desired to apply, take him away, and pay charges, or he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to law.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.
St. Mary's county, January 15, 1791.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Ware's tavern, at Allen's Fresh, in Charles county, Maryland, on Monday the 14th day of March next,

UPWARDS of twenty likely NEGROES, and a variety of household furniture, table and bed linen, &c. &c. Twelve months credit will be allowed upon the purchasers giving bond on interest from the date with approved security. Should the day appointed for the sale prove a wet day, the sale will be put off to the next fair day, and continue till all are sold.

PHILIP RICHARD RENDALL.

Alexandria, January 25, 1791.

On Monday the 28th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county,

UPWARDS of twenty valuable NEGROES, consisting of likely young fellows, breeding women, boys and girls. The terms of sale, one third of the purchase money paid down, one third at the end of one year, and the other third at the end of two years from the day of sale. Bond with approved security will be required (with interest from the day of sale) for the two thirds of the purchase money not paid on the day of sale.

HENRY BARNES.

Port-Tobacco, January 25, 1791.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting within his enclosures, at Primrose-hill, near Annapolis, with either dog or gun, or passing through them without his permission.

HOWARD DUVALL, jun.

February 8, 1791.

JAMES MILLS, son of **JOHN**, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for a law to authorize the justices of the county aforesaid, to assess a sum of money yearly for his support.

February 4, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **VACHEL JOHNSON**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as I want to close the estate.

JACOB LUSBY, Executor.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **Dr. JOHN SPRIGG**, late of Prince-George's county, are once more requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, to

RICHARD SPRIGG, Administrator.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **Mrs. ELIZABETH SPRIGG**, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in proved, to

RICHARD SPRIGG, Executor.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining my negro boy **LUKE**, or paying him money.

ANNE GAITHER.

February 7, 1791.

RAN away from Bladensburg, on Sunday the 30th of January, an Irish servant lad, named **EDWARD PENDERGAST**, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has black hair, dark eyes, a down look, and is somewhat round shouldered, he has lost one of his upper teeth in the front of his mouth; had on and took with him a very ragged shirt, no buttons on the collar, two holes worked with thread, a pair of blue cloth trousers, twilled and half worn, a pair of blue stockings, one pair of country made shoes, one pair of plated buckles, middling large, a Dutch cap, which he strove to change, and a new jacket, made round, with buttons on the sleeves, of a dark gray cloth. Whoever will deliver the above named servant lad to the subscriber, in Bladensburg, shall have a REWARD of FOUR DOLLARS, paid by

RICHARD JONES.

N. B. The same lad ran away in October, 1788, all masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off.

ALL persons indebted to **ELIJAH GAITHER**, either in his own right, or as executor of **EDWARD GAITHER**, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber, who is legally constituted his attorney in fact, and who has an assignment of all debts due to him as aforesaid. If proper notice should not be taken of this request, compulsory measures will be adopted.

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, January 20, 1791.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ names, to sell, assign and transfer, _____ the _____ stock, standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT must be made.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and _____ affixed _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer"; if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of"; if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred," which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years, or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed;" the blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ name, to receive the interest _____ the stock standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed;" the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER, When made in person.

I _____, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER, By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I _____, by virtue of a power of attorney from _____ the within mentioned _____, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER, By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I _____, by virtue of a power from _____, duly authorized by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned _____, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter of the BANK of MARYLAND, as necessary to proceed to the election of directors, being complete—NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday in March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMORE,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
THOROWOOD SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARDS.

Baltimore, December 15, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, (as per decree of the chancellor) on bond with approved security, on Wednesday the 16th of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of LAND, in Dorchester county, viz.

NEW-MARKET, containing 22 acres of land, with dwelling and out-houses; **BENNETT'S PASTURE**, six acres, adjoining; **GREEN TIMBER YARD**, sixty-five acres; all on Hunger river. **HOG-QUARTER**, 250 acres, on Black-Water.

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator
of **JOHN BENNETT**.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, at their sitting in March next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Part of **ARNOLD GRAY**, part of **ROPER RANGER**, part of **BRIGHT SEAT**, part of **SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED**, part of **LINTHICUM'S WALKS** and **CORP'S HILLS**, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, **GERARD**.
January 8, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,
Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at the store lately occupied by John Petty, and Co. at the upper end of Corn-Hill Street, facing the Stage house, where he is now opening.

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,	Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,	Table Cloths,
Callimers,	Bed-Ticks,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coatings,	Bed-Bunks,
Cardinals,	Checks, 4 and yard wide,
Halfshirts,	Cotton Stripes,
Knapt Cottons,	7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens,
Flannels,	Ink-Powder,
Baizes,	Snuff,
Welsh Plains,	Ladies fashionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats,
Duffel Blankets,	Coarse ditto,
Durants,	Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Calimancoes,	Imperial ditto,
Jones Spinning,	Tapes,
Moreens,	Bindings,
Wildboars,	Thread,
Crapes,	Edging and Bobbing,
Mullinets,	Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hosiery,
Mullins of all sorts,	Silk and Cotton Pant ditto,
Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,	Ladies Gloves,
Royal Ribbs,	Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Thickset,	Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
Satinets,	Ironmongery,
Jeans,	Queen's Ware, &c. &c.
Fustians,	
Corduroys,	
Black Princess Stuff,	
Cottons and Calicoes,	
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,	
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,	

Which, from their reduced prices, goodness of quality, and his unremitting endeavours to please, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

A L S O,—a few

9 Barrels of Apples.

To be SOLD cheap.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named **JAMES ORKER**, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, of snabrig shirt and trousers, an old calico hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by **RICHARD WELLS**.
Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

January 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of the following tracts of land, viz. **HOLT, HEATH'S OUTLET, WORSSELL MARSH, HEATH'S RANGE**, the first part, and **SEDERSTADT**, lying in Cecil, and **HEATH'S RANGE**, the second part, lying in Kent county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided. 6w
DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late **DANIEL** of **ST. THOMAS JENIFER**, Esquire, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and it is hoped those indebted will make payment without delay, to enable the executors to pay off the debts and legacies of the deceased. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis, from the 15th to the 30th of May next, by
DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }
Port-Tobacco, January 21, 1791.

To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church Street and Cross Street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs **WALLACE** and **MURKIN**.
Dec. 9, 1790. **JOSEPH DOWSON**.

Annapolis: Printed by **Fredrick and Samuel Green**.